Issuance Date:	To Be Determined (TBD)
Effective Date:	TBD
Expiration Date:	TBD

STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NUMBER ST0004502

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Nuclear Waste Program
3100 Port of Benton Boulevard
Richland, WA 99354

In compliance with the provisions of the
State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington, as amended,

United States Department of Energy
Office of River Protection
PO Box 450
Richland, WA 99354

is authorized to discharge wastewater in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Facility Location: 200 East Area and 200 West Area	Discharge Location: 200 Area Treated Effluent Disposal Facility (200 Area TEDF), consisting of two adjacent five-acre infiltration basins Legal Description: S5, T12N, R27E
Treatment Type: System collects, conveys, and disposes of treated effluent from various facilities in the 200 Areas of the Hanford Site. Industry Type: Clean-up Site	~~SIC Code: 9511~~ ~~NAICS Code: 562910~~ SIC Code: 9511 NAICS Code: 924110

David Bowen
Program Manager
Nuclear Waste Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

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The 200 Area TEDF provides a collection, conveyance, and disposal system for treated effluent from the Waste Treatment Plant (WTP) and buildings in the 200 East and West Areas of the Hanford Site. The system is located in the 200 East and West Areas and consists of a 12-mile-long pipeline, three lift stations, a sample station (Building 6653), and two adjacent five-acre infiltration basins. ~~All of the water is~~The wastewaters are generated from facility activities that do not have direct contact with industrial processes. The permit provides the terms and conditions that regulate the discharge of treated wastewater, via infiltration through soils, into groundwater of the state.

This permit authorizes the following discharges to the 200 Area TEDF:

Facility	Uses Generating Effluent
222-S Laboratory Complex	Potable water, distilled water, and rainwater.
T Plant	Steam condensate, cooling water, heating coil water, and floor drains.
242-A Evaporator	Cooling water and steam condensate.
242-A-81 Water Services Building	Untreated Columbia River water and strainer backwash.
241-A-285 Water Services Building	Raw water.
Waste Encapsulation Storage Facility (WESF)	Cooling water, rainwater, raw water, and potable water.
242-A Boiler Annex	Boiler blowdown, steam condensate, cooling water, and water softener regenerate flows.
241-AY/241-AZ Tank Farm Cooling Water	Rainwater
283W Water Treatment Facility Complex	Potable (drinking) water, raw water, membrane and strainer backwash, membrane feed flush, cleaning solution and rinse waters (softened, chlorinated potable water).
283E Water Treatment Facility Complex	Potable (drinking) water, raw water, and filter backwash.
Miscellaneous waste streams permitted by ~~ST-4511~~State Waste Discharge Permit ST0004511	Raw Columbia River water, raw groundwater, potable water, condensed water vapor from ambient air, and industrial stormwater resulting from hydrotesting, maintenance, construction, and cooling activities.
WTP	Cooling water, steam condensate, boiler blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, reverse osmosis brine, reverse osmosis permeate, and non-dangerous, non-radioactive water.

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STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NUMBER ST0004502

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this Permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	Submittal Date
S3.A.	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	April 30, July 30, October 30, January 30
S3.F.	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	Within 5 days of discovering a noncompliance, or such other time as may be agreed to by the Department of Ecology (Ecology)
S4.A.	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Update	As necessary	
S4.A.	O&M Manual Review Confirmation	Annually	June 30
S4.B.	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S4.~~D~~C.	Best Management Practices/ Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	August 1, 2022
S5.C.	Solid Waste Control Plan Update	As necessary	
S6.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	TBD, based on Permit effective date
S8.	Non-Routine Discharge Report	As necessary	
S9.	Effluent Variability Study	Once per Significant New Source	
S9.	Effluent Variability Study Results	Quarterly per Significant New Source	30 days after completion of monitoring period
S9.	Effluent Variability Study Results Report	Once per Significant New Source	Within one year of sampling completion conducted under the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) and Statistical Evaluation Plan for Effluent Variability Study
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7.	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10.	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. Discharge Limits

S1.A. Effluent Limits

All discharges and activities authorized by this Permit must comply with the terms and conditions of this Permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of, that authorized by this Permit violates the terms and conditions of this Permit. Wastewater flows and loadings must not exceed the Design Criteria specified in Section S7.

Beginning on the effective date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater to infiltration basins at the permitted location subject to the following limits:

Effluent Limits: at Sample Station #6653 (Outfall 001) Latitude 46.55139 Longitude -119.47564		
Parameter	**Average Monthly[a]**	**Average Yearly[b]**
Flow	5.5 million gallons/day (MGD)	2.3 MGD
Parameter	**Average Monthly[a]**	**Maximum Daily[bc]**
~~Flow~~	~~5.5 million gallons/day (MGD)~~	~~—~~
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6 Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	---
Total Trihalomethane	20 µg/L	---
Carbon Tetrachloride	5 µg/L	---
Chloroform	7 µg/L	---
Methylene Chloride	5 µg/L	---
Arsenic (total)	128 ~~8~~ µg/L[def]	---
Cadmium (total)	~~0.93~~ µg/L[eef]	---
Chromium (total)	~~2.4~~16 µg/L[ee]	---
Iron (total)	300 µg/L[g]	---
Manganese (total)	50 µg/L	---
Mercury (total)	2 µg/L	---
Lead	~~0.96~~ µg/L[eef]	---
Chloride	58 Milligrams per liter (mg/L)	116 mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	0.62 mg/L	1.24 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/L	---
	Minimum	**Maximum**
pH[h]	6.5	8.5

[a]Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured. Ecology provides directions to calculate the monthly mean in Publication No. 04-10-020, *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators* available at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html.

[b]Average yearly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of the daily discharges over a calendar year. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar year and divide this sum by the total number of days during that calendar year.

Effluent Limits: at Sample Station #6653 (Outfall 001)
Latitude 46.55139 Longitude -119.47564

[cb]Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. This does not apply to pH.

[c]~~Enforcement~~ [d]Effluent limit is based ~~off of~~on the Hanford Site 95th percentile background groundwater ~~level~~ concentration. ~~for these constituents.~~

[e]Effluent limit set between the 95th percentile Hanford Site background groundwater concentration and the Ground Water Quality Criteria at the concentration listed in the WTP Best Available Technology/All Known, Available and Reasonable Treatments (BAT/AKART) Addendum #3 (11-EMD-0040).

[f]When the reported Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) exceeds the effluent limit, the parameter is enforced at the PQL.

[g]As a result of Nonradioactive Liquid Waste Disposal System (NLD) outages, excursions above the 300 µg/L effluent limit concentration for iron, are not to be considered violations if concentrations at no time exceed the Hanford Site background groundwater level 95th percentile concentration of 1,104 µg/L and no single excursion exceeds 1 month in length. The Permittee must report excursion start times, end times and estimated volume discharged during the excursion in the DMR.

[h]When pH is continuously monitored, excursions between 6.0 and 6.5, or 8.5 and 10.5 are not to be considered violations if no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes per month. Any excursions below 6.0 and above 10.5 at any time are violations.

S1.B. Best Management Practices/Pollution Prevention

The Permittee must comply with the following Best Management Practices to prevent pollution to waters of the State:

1. Do not commingle wastewater streams with sanitary (domestic) sewage.
2. Do not discharge in excess of the hydraulic capacity of the infiltration basins so that the basin overflows.

S2. Monitoring Requirements

S2.A. Wastewater Monitoring

The Permittee must monitor the wastewater prior to its discharge to the infiltration basins. Samples are collected from Sample Station 6653.

The Permittee must monitor the wastewater according to the following schedule. The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods unless the method used produces measurable results in the sample and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the Permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, detection limit (DL), and quantitation limit (QL) on the DMR or in the required report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a QL to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Laboratory Method	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Final Wastewater Effluent				
Flow	MGD	Calibrated Devices	Continuous[a]	Continuous
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	~~Micrograms per liter (~~µg/L~~)~~	~~SW-846 8270 or~~ EPA 625.1	Quarterly[b]	Grab[~~ee~~]
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	EPA 624.1	Quarterly[b]	Grab[~~ee~~]
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	EPA 624.1	Quarterly[b]	Grab[~~ee~~]
Chloroform	µg/L	EPA 624.1	Quarterly[b]	Grab[~~ee~~]
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	EPA 624.1	Quarterly[b]	Grab[~~ee~~]
Oil & Grease	~~Milligrams per liter (~~mg/L~~)~~	EPA 1664	Quarterly[b]	Grab[~~ee~~]
Tritium	Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	EPA 906.0 or lab specific	Quarterly[b]	Grab[~~ee~~]
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	~~SW-846 9310 or~~ EPA 900.0	Monthly	Grab[~~ee~~]
Gross Beta	pCi/L	~~SW-846 9310 or~~ EPA 900.0	Monthly	Grab[~~ee~~]
Arsenic (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Cadmium (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Chromium (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Chromium (hexavalent)[i]	µg/L	SM 3500-Cr C	Quarterly[b]	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Iron (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.7	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Lead (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Manganese (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Mercury (total)	µg/L	EPA 245.1	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Chloride	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Sulfate	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	SM 2540C (EPA 160.1)	Monthly	24-Hour Composite[~~fd~~]

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Laboratory Method	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
pH[ge]	Standard Units	SM 4500-H$^+$B	Continuous[hf]	Continuous[hf]
Conductivity	Micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm)	~~SW-846 9050 (~~EPA 120.1~~)~~	Continuous[hf]	Continuous[hf]

[a]Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance, or periods when flow is insufficient for the instrument loop recirculation pump to operate. The data points collected during continuous monitoring efforts must be collected at time interval~~s for the associated data logger must be no greater~~less than or equal to 30 minutes. The Permittee must sample ~~daily~~ for conductivity and pH daily[c] when continuous monitoring is not possible. The Permittee must quantify daily flow[d] to the 200 Area TEDF when continuous monitoring is not possible.

[b]Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must begin quarterly monitoring for the quarter beginning on [TBD based on effective date] and submit results by [TBD, based on effective date].

[c]Daily means one sample taken within a 24 hour period from the time (to the nearest minute) when continuous monitoring at the 200 Area TEDF becomes not possible. Subsequent daily samples must be taken within 24 hours of the prior daily sample.

[d]Quantify daily flow means the total of all flows from all contributing facilities authorized to discharge to the 200 Area TEDF, that are summed together to determine the total flow to the 200 Area TEDF in a 24 hour period (day). The day begins at the time (to the nearest minute) when continuous monitoring becomes not possible. Subsequent days will begin at the time (to the nearest minute) that the first day ended. When continuous monitoring is restored in the middle of a day, the quantified flows from the beginning of that day will be summed with the continuous monitoring data up until the end of that same day.

[~~e~~e]Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.

[~~f~~d]24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample. If the pump will not operate continuously for 24 hours due to power failure, unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance, or low flow at the discharge (<50 gallons per minute [gpm]), then a manual composite of 4 grab samples collected over one working day may be used in place of a composite sample for all parameters that normally require a composite.

[~~g~~e]The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.

[~~h~~f]pH and conductivity are monitored continuously while flows are greater than 50 gpm.

[i]The Permittee may discontinue monitoring of Chromium (hexavalent) after 8 consecutive DMR periods, beginning from the effective date of the permit, if in all 8 DMRs the concentration for Chromium (hexavalent) is reported below the PQL.

S2.B. Effluent Variability Study Monitoring

The Permittee will monitor the effluent variability of new source discharges as identified in Special Condition S9 and according to the following schedule. The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods unless the method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as a Part 136 EPA-approved method or the method is accredited by Ecology. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the Permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, DL, and QL on the DMR or in the required report.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Laboratory Method	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease	mg/L	EPA 1664	5/month[a]	Grab[b]
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	EPA 624.1	5/month[a]	Grab[b]
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	EPA 624.1	5/month[a]	Grab[b]
Chloroform	µg/L	EPA 624.1	5/month[a]	Grab[b]

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Laboratory Method	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	EPA 624.1	5/month[a]	Grab[b]
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	~~SW-846 8270 or~~ EPA 625	~~Weekly~~[c]5/month[a]	Grab[b]
Arsenic (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Cadmium (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Chromium (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Chromium (hexavalent)	µg/L	SM 3500	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Iron (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.7	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Lead (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Manganese (total)	µg/L	EPA 200.8	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Mercury (total)	µg/L	EPA 245.1	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Chloride	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
Sulfate	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
TDS	mg/L	SM 2540C (EPA 160.1)	Weekly[c]	Composite[d]
pH	Standard Units	SM 4500-H^+B	Continuous[e]	Continuous[e]
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	~~SW-846 9050 (~~EPA 120.1~~)~~	Continuous[e]	Continuous[e]
Flow	MGD	N/A	Continuous[e]	Continuous[e]

[a]5/month frequency means 5 grab samples shall be collected during each calendar month.

[b]Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.

[c]Weekly frequency means once per calendar week, spanning from Sunday to Saturday.

[d]Composite sample means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample. If the collection of flow-composited samples is not possible, due to low flow at the discharge (<50 gpm), a manual composite of 4 grab samples collected over one working day may be substituted for composite samples.

[e]Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance, or periods when flow is insufficient for the instrument loop recirculation pump to operate. The data points collected during continuous monitoring efforts must be collected at time intervals ~~for the associated data logger must be no greater~~ less than or equal to 30 minutes. The Permittee must sample for conductivity and pH daily[f] when continuous monitoring is not possible. The Permittee must quantify daily[g] flow to the 200 Area TEDF when continuous monitoring is not possible.

[f]Daily means one sample taken within a 24 hour period from the time (to the nearest minute) when continuous monitoring at the 200 Area TEDF becomes not possible. Subsequent daily samples must be taken within 24 hours of the first daily sample.

[g]Quantify daily flow means the total of all flows from all contributing facilities authorized to discharge to the 200 Area TEDF, that are summed together to determine the total flow to the 200 Area TEDF in a 24 hour period (day). The day begins at the time (to the nearest minute) when continuous monitoring at the 200 Area TEDF becomes not possible. Subsequent days will begin at the time (to the nearest minute) that the first day ended. When continuous monitoring is restored in the middle of a day, the quantified flows from the beginning of that day will be summed with the continuous monitoring data up until the end of that same day.

S2.C. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this Permit must represent the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Groundwater sampling must conform to the latest protocols in the *Implementation Guidance for the Ground Water Quality Standards*, (Ecology 2005).

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the water and wastewater monitoring requirements specified in this Permit must conform to the latest revision of the following rules and documents unless otherwise specified in this Permit or approved in writing by Ecology.

- *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136.
- *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (American Public Health Association).

S2.D. Flow Measurement, Field Measurement, and Continuous Monitoring Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices. Continuous monitoring devices include Flow Meter FE-68C-003, Flow Transmitter FT-68C-003, pH Meter AE-68C-012, pH Transmitter AIT-68-C-012, Conductivity Meter AE-68C-011, and Conductivity Transmitter AIT-68C-011.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain the devices listed above to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved O&M Manual procedures for the device and the waste stream. When manufacturer recommended calibrations are not available for these devices, then best engineering practices may be implemented during installation, calibration, and maintenance of equipment.
3. Calibrate the conductivity and pH continuous monitoring instruments monthly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee:
   a. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments following ~~manufacturer's recommendations.~~manufacturers recommendations. When continuous pH instruments do not have manufacturer recommendations the permittee must calibrate them according to best engineering practices.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
5. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M Manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer. When there is no manufacturer recommended calibration frequency for a device or instrument the calibration frequency must conform to best engineering practices.
6. Calibrate flow monitoring devices ~~based on manufacturer's specified frequency.~~at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.E. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement.

S2.F. Request for Reduction in Monitoring

The Permittee may request a reduction of the sampling frequency after twelve (12) months of monitoring. Ecology will review each request and at its discretion grant the request when it reissues the Permit or by a permit modification.

The Permittee must:

1. Provide a written request.
2. Clearly state the parameters for which it is requesting reduced monitoring.
3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction.

S3. Reporting and Recording Requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this Permit.

S3.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the Permit (unless otherwise specified). The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic DMR form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the Permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

   To find out more information and to sign up for the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html.
2. Enter the "No Discharge" reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
3. Report single analytical values below detection as "less than the detection level (DL)" by entering a B qualifier~~<~~ followed by the numeric value of the DL (e.g., B ~~<~~2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and QL identified in the Permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided. Report single analytical values between the detection and quanititation levels with qualifier code of J preceding the value.
4. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the Permit and as allowed in Special Condition S2.
5. Calculate average values and calculate total values (unless otherwise specified in the Permit) using:
   a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.
   b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.

c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.

6. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], pulp and paper chlorophenolics, total toxic organics [TTOs]) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detected, DL (as necessary), and laboratory QL (as necessary).

   The Permittee must also submit an electronic copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR. The contract laboratory reports must also include information on the chain of custody, Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

7. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this Permit.

8. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in Special Condition S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:

   a. Submit **quarterly DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the Permit, by the 30th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

S3.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the Permit) to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the Permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report, the Permittee must ensure that it is postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified by this Permit. Send these paper reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Nuclear Waste Program
3100 Port of Benton Boulevard
Richland, WA 99354

S3.C. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

S3.D. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement.
2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement.
3. The dates the analyses were performed.
4. The individual who performed the analyses.
5. The analytical techniques or methods used.
6. The results of all analyses.

S3.E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Special Condition S2 of this Permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR unless otherwise specified by Special Condition S2.

S3.F. Reporting Permit Violations

The Permittee must take the following actions when it violates or is unable to comply with any permit condition:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology as an attachment to the next scheduled DMR.

a. Immediate Reporting

1. The Permittee must immediately report to Ecology any line break, overflow, or bypass from any portion of the system.
2. The Permittee must immediately report to Ecology and the Department of Health, Drinking Water Program (at the numbers listed below), all overflows or leaks of transmission pipelines that discharge to a waterbody used as a source of drinking or irrigation water. In cases where the Nuclear Waste Program and the Department of Health cannot be reached within 24 hours (e.g., over a weekend), the Permittee must leave a voicemail message.

Department of Ecology, Nuclear Waste Program	(509) 372-7950
Department of Health, Drinking Water Program	(800) 521-0323 (business hours) (877) 481-4901 (after business hours)

~~Nuclear Waste Program (509) 372-7950~~
~~Department of Health (800) 521-0323 (business hours)~~
~~Drinking Water Program (877) 481-4901 (after business hours)~~

b. Twenty-Four-Hour Reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to the Ecology Water Quality Permit Coordinator at (**509) 372-7950**, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances, leaving a voicemail if necessary. The Permittee must report:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the Permit (See Special Condition S4.B, Bypass Procedures).
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the Permit. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Special Condition S1.A of this Permit.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the Permit.
6. Any leak or failure of the wastewater transmission pipeline distribution system.
    a. Discharges from normal operation of the air vacuum relief valves are not considered to be a break or failure in the pipeline if there is no free-standing surface water or any ponding within the vault created by the discharge. These minor discharges are exempt from notification requirements.

c. Report Within Five Days

The Permittee must also submit a written report within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any reportable event under Subpart a, above. If electronic DMRs are being submitted, an electronic submittal of the five day report is acceptable. The report must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
2. Maps, drawings, aerial photographs, or pictures to show the location and cause(s) of the non-compliance.
3. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
4. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
5. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
6. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

d. Waiver of Written Reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in Subpart c~~b~~, above, on a case-by-case basis upon request if the Permittee has submitted a timely oral report.

e. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24 hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for Special Condition S3.A, Discharge Monitoring Reports. The reports must contain the information listed in Subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S3.G. Other Reporting

a. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.56.280 and WAC 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm.

b. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to Ecology, it must submit such facts or information promptly.

S3.H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

The Permittee must keep a copy of this Permit at the facility and make it available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

S4. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes keeping a daily operation logbook (paper or electronic), adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

S4.A. Operations and Maintenance Manual

a. Operations and Maintenance Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Review the O&M Manual at least annually and confirm this review by letter to Ecology by June 30 of each year. If electronic DMRs are being submitted, an electronic confirmation of the O&M Manual review is acceptable in lieu of a letter. Electronic submittals will utilize the WQWebPortal system.
2. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual.
3. Keep the approved O&M Manual at ~~Building 6653 (TEDF Sample Station).~~the 200 Area Effluent Treatment Facility (20225E Control Room).
4. Follow the instructions and procedures of the manual.

b. Operations and Maintenance Manual Components

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M Manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset or failure including pipeline leaks.
2. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of wastewater.
3. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine).
4. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the Wastewater Discharge Permit.
5. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and carry out compliance monitoring required by the Permit.

S4.B. Bypass Procedures

This Permit prohibits a bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. ~~The Permittee must immediately notify Ecology of any line break, overflow, or bypass from any portion of the system.~~

In order to prevent possible problems in the collection system, the use of the overflow pipeline that discharges to the C lobe of the 216-B-3 Pond Complex is authorized by this Permit. This overflow pipeline is for emergency overflow only, such as failure of the booster pumps. Conditions for authorized overflows to the C lobe are as follows:

1. The overflow system must include an alarm that immediately notifies operators of an overflow condition. If an overflow occurs, then immediate action is required to reduce the flow in order to stop the overflow. This immediate action may include ordering the shutdown of the 242-A Evaporator or the shutdown of other major flow contributors.
2. The Permittee must collect a grab sample representative of the overflow for any overflow that continues for over one hour. The representative sample must be analyzed for the Permit parameters listed in Special Condition S2. Any overflow that lasts over an hour and is not sampled will be considered a violation of this Permit for all permit parameters. The analytical results of an overflow must be reported to Ecology within 60 days of sample collection.
3. No overflow may last over five hours. Any overflows that exceed five hours will be considered a violation of this Permit.
4. No more than four overflows are authorized in any twelve month period. Each overflow in excess of four in a twelve month period will be considered a violation of this Permit.
5. The number of overflows per month must be reported on the DMRs.

Except for discharges to the C lobe of the 216-B-3 Pond Complex authorized by this Permit, a bypass is prohibited, when it is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility other than the overflow pipeline. Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) applies.

1. Bypass for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

   This Permit authorizes a bypass if it allows for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limits or other conditions of this Permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice to Ecology, if possible, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.
2. Bypass is unavoidable, unanticipated, and results in noncompliance of this Permit.

   This Permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

   a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
   b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
      - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
      - Retention of untreated wastes.
      - Stopping production.
      - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
      - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
   c. The Permittee has properly notified Ecology of the bypass as required in Special Condition S3.F of this Permit.

3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this Permit.
    a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
        - A description of the bypass and its cause.
        - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
        - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
        - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
        - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
        - The projected date of bypass initiation.
        - A statement of compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
        - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
        - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.
    b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report or facilities plan as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.
    c. Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type of bypass:
        - If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this Permit.
        - If feasible alternatives to bypass exist, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
        - If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. Ecology will give the public an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Ecology will approve a request to bypass by issuing an administrative order under RCW 90.48.120.

S4.C. Best Management Practices\Pollution Prevention Program

The Permittee must comply with the following Best Management Practices to prevent pollution to waters of the State:

1. Do not comingle wastewater streams with sanitary (domestic) sewage.
2. Do not discharge in excess of the hydraulic capacity of the evaporation/infiltration basin so that the basin overflows.
3. Do not discharge priority pollutants, dangerous wastes, or toxics in toxic amounts.

4. Wastewater from the infiltration basins must not run off into any surface waters of the state or to any land not owned by or under control of the Permittee.
5. The Permittee must use recognized good practices, and all available and reasonable procedures.
6. Do not apply wastewater to the infiltration basins in quantities that significantly reduce or destroy the long-term infiltration rate of the soil or that would alter groundwater quality in amounts that would affect current and future beneficial uses.

S5. Solid Wastes

S5.A. Solid Waste Handling

The Permittee must handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state groundwater or surface water.

S5.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

S5.C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee is required to maintain a solid waste control plan and must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the solid waste control plan to Ecology for review and approval at least 30 days prior to implementation. The Permittee must comply with the approved solid waste control plan and any modifications once approved.

S6. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this Permit at least one year prior to expiration date.

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the activities listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

S7. Facility Loading

S7.A. Design Criteria

The flows or waste loads for the permitted facility must not exceed the following design criteria:

Average Monthly Flow[a]	8.7125~~.5~~ MGD
~~Average Yearly Flow~~	~~1.7 MGD~~

[a]Average monthly flow is defined as the highest allowable average of the daily discharges to the 200 Area TEDF over a calendar month, calculated as the total gallons discharged during a calendar month, divided by the number of days in that month.

S8. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Wastewater

1. Beginning on the effective date of this Permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater or unanticipated wastewater and therefore not listed on the permit application, on a case-by-case basis if approved by Ecology. Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee must contact Ecology and **at a minimum** provide the following information:
   a. The proposed discharge location.
   b. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge.
   c. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water.
   d. The total volume of water it expects to discharge.
   e. The results of the chemical analysis of the water.
   f. The date of proposed discharge.
   g. The expected rate of discharge, in gallons per minute.
2. The Permittee must analyze the water for all constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by Special Condition S8.1.e above. The Permittee must also analyze for hardness and any metals that are limited by water quality standards. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by Ecology. All discharges must comply with the effluent limits as established in Special Condition S1 of this Permit, water quality standards, and any other limits imposed by Ecology.
3. The Permittee must limit the discharge rate, as referenced in Special Condition S8.1.g above, so it will not cause erosion of ditches or structural damage to culverts and their entrances or exits.
4. The discharge cannot proceed until Ecology has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order. Once approved and if the proposed discharge is to a municipal storm drain, the Permittee must obtain prior approval from the municipality and notify it when it plans to discharge.

S9. Significant New Source Discharge

An effluent variability study is required whenever there is a Significant New Source of Discharge to the 200 Area TEDF, which may not be fully characterized through sample analysis or process knowledge and may have a measurable impact on the 200 Area TEDF effluent. The Permittee must determine such statistical evaluators (or their equivalent) as the average mean concentrations, upper 95% confidence intervals, standard deviations, and coefficients of variation. The Permittee must contact Ecology when it identifies a Significant New Source Discharge. If the Permittee is not certain if a new discharge is a Significant New Source, contact Ecology for a determination.

The Permittee must conduct the effluent variability study in at least two seasonal phases (winter and summer) during initial testing and the first year of operational discharges to the 200 Area TEDF. In developing the study plan, the Permittee must also consider any facility operational changes that might contribute to waste stream variability.

The Permittee must:

1. Collect at least five randomly collected grab samples per month and analyze the samples as specified in Special Condition S2.B and its schedule.
2. Analyze weekly flow-composited samples as specified in Special Condition S2.B.
3. Conduct continuous monitoring for pH, conductivity, and flow.

Ecology received the notification of a significant new source discharge and the revised *200 Area Treated Effluent Disposal Facility (TEDF) Effluent Sampling and Analysis Plan for Variability Studies* on October 28, 2019, as required by the 2012 ST0004502 Permit. The Permittee must report the monitoring results for any Significant New Source Discharge quarterly on DMRs. It must provide a final summary report with the results of the evaluation and any relevant or new information or recommendations to Ecology within one year of completion of the study. The Permittee may apply to Ecology for a permit modification if the results of the quarterly reporting of monitoring results and/or study provide new information, which it was not aware of when it submitted the original application.

If upon study completion the Permittee believes the monitoring program requirements as required in Permit Special Condition S9 are unnecessarily redundant or too extensive, the Permittee may make a written request to Ecology to reduce the monitoring requirements as per Special Condition S2.F~~G~~.

S9.A. Waste Treatment Plant Effluent Variability Study

Ecology received the revised *200 Area Treated Effluent Disposal Facility (TEDF) Effluent Sampling and Analysis Plan for Variability Studies* on October 28, 2019, as required by the 2012 ST0004502 Permit.~~Waste Treatment Plant Sampling and Analysis Plan and Statistical Evaluation Plan on February 27, 2013 required by the 2012 ST0004502 permit renewal. This document was a one-time deliverable, but does not preclude the Permittee from conducting an Effluent Variability Study for additional Significant New Source Discharges, as outlined above.~~

The Permittee must conduct the WTP variability study in at least two seasonal phases (winter and summer) during initial testing and the first year of WTP operational discharges to TEDF. In developing the study plan, the Permittee must also consider any facility operational changes that might contribute to waste stream variability. The Permittee must conduct the study during initial testing and for one year or as long as needed to evaluate all WTP significant discharges to TEDF.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed as follows:

1. All permit applications must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by this Permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
    a. The authorization is made in writing by the person described above and is submitted to Ecology at the time of authorization, and
    b. The authorization specifies either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2. above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

    "I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G2. Right of Entry

Representatives of Ecology have the right to enter at all reasonable times in or upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the pollution or the possible pollution of any waters of the state. Reasonable times include normal business hours; hours during which production, treatment, or discharge occurs; or times when Ecology suspects a violation requiring immediate inspection. Representatives of Ecology must be allowed to have access to, and copy at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of the Permit; to inspect any monitoring equipment or method required in the Permit; and to sample the discharge, waste treatment processes, or internal waste streams.

G3. Permit Actions

This Permit is subject to modification, suspension, or termination, in whole or in part by Ecology for any of the following causes:

1. Violation of any permit term or condition;
2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal;
4. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state; or
5. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

Ecology may also modify this Permit, including the schedule of compliance or other conditions, if it determines good and valid cause exists, including promulgation or revisions of regulations or new information.

G4. Reporting a Cause for Modification

The Permittee must submit a new application at least one hundred eighty (180) days before it wants to discharge more of any pollutant, a new pollutant, or more flow than allowed under this Permit. The Permittee should use the State Waste Discharge Permit application, and submit required plans at the same time. Required plans include an Engineering Report, Plans and Specifications, and an O&M, (see Chapter 173-240 WAC). Ecology may waive these plan requirements for small changes, so contact Ecology if they do not appear necessary. The Permittee must obtain the written concurrence of the receiving Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW) on the application before submitting it to Ecology. The Permittee must continue to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued. Submitting a notice of dangerous waste discharge (to comply with Pretreatment or Dangerous Waste rules) triggers this requirement as well.

G5. Plan Review Required

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. Compliance with Other Laws and Statutes

Nothing in the Permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. Transfer of this Permit

This Permit is automatically transferred to a new owner or operator if:

1. A written agreement between the old and new owner or operator containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability is submitted to Ecology;
2. A copy of the Permit is provided to the new owner and;
3. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to modify the Permit.

Unless this Permit is automatically transferred according to Section 1 above, this Permit may be transferred only if it is modified to identify the new Permittee and to incorporate such other requirements as determined necessary by Ecology.

G8. Payment of Fees

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this Permit as assessed by Ecology. Ecology may revoke this Permit if the permit fees established under Chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

G9. Penalties for Violating Permit Conditions

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this Permit is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit incurs, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars for every such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is a separate and distinct violation.

G10. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Permit or to determine compliance with this Permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Permit.

G11. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 90.48 RCW and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.